

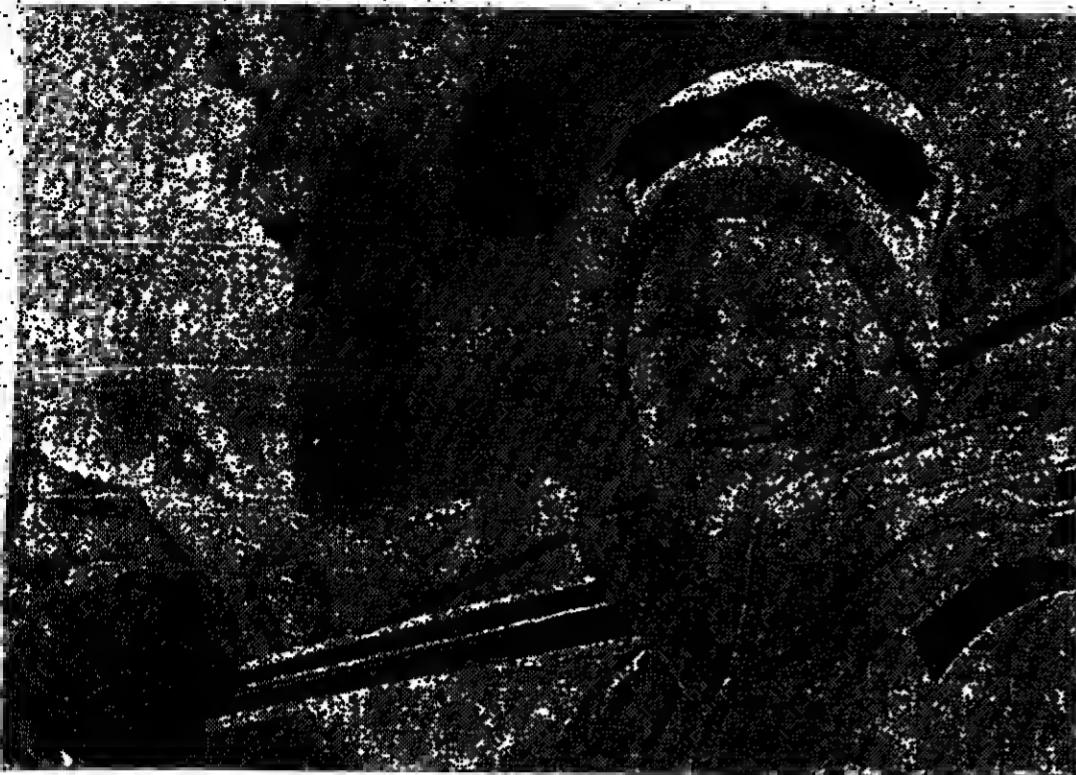
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,596

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1974

Established 1887



IN VACATION—President Ford carries skis on shoulder after an hour on slopes.

Nation's First Skiing President**Ford, With Flashy Ski Suit, Revels on Slopes in Rockies**

By Carroll Kilpatrick

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 23 (UPI)—President Ford went skiing here yesterday and today, spending a Christmas vacation in one of the flashiest ski suits on the market.

Two hours after arriving here yesterday, he boarded a chair lift. The temperature was a few degrees above zero and a light snow was falling.

"It's great to be out here," Mr. Ford said before settling on the lift for a sudden take-off that almost bounced him off the chair.

Recovering quickly, he waved to his 100 bystanders as he disappeared in the mist and snow.

Secret Service agents, ski instructor Dennis Hoeger and two members of the Vail Ski Patrol accompanied the President. The president "sat down" once on his first trip down the slopes. Mr. Hoeger told reporters,

Multi-colored outfit

Mr. Ford was dressed in an orange parka with black-edged patches on the shoulders, black pants, red boots and an orange and white stocking cap. The president appeared to be in great spirits.

Secret Service men and aides were inconspicuous as the president ordered, and few of the thousands of vacationers in this Rocky Mountain resort seemed aware of the presence of the Ford family.

This morning he took a gondola car up Vail Mountain in bright, cold, sunny weather, but within 30 minutes it was snowing again.

On the way here from Washington, the nation's first skiing resident told newsmen that he would divide his time about equally between work and skiing.

When asked about decisions he must make on the economy and energy, he said he would continue to study the issues but probably would make no decisions until after his return to Washington Jan. 2.

When a reporter asked if he thought the American people could be upset about his taking a holiday at this time, he replied:

"I think the fact that I'm working about half the time, that I have worked, I think, seven days a week, 10 to 12 hours a day. I think they understand it."

Paper in Beirut Says Iran Sends Arms to Egypt

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Iran will provide Egypt with several kinds of defensive weapons, including a modern radar network, and will train Egyptian pilots to fly American-made F-5 jet fighters, the newspaper *Al Nahar* said today.

In an undated dispatch, the newspaper quoted informed diplomatic sources as saying that the Iranian military aid to Egypt will also include "specific kinds of electronic equipment which the Egyptian Army needs."

The newspaper said that Egyptian-Iranian talks on military aid have been going on for some time, but detailed talks were carried out during the current visit to Egypt of the Iranian chief of staff, Gen. Cholam Reza Ashraf.

Gen. Ashraf arrived in Cairo last Tuesday and conferred with President Anwar Sadat Saturday.

The newspaper recalled that Iran has promised to provide Egypt with \$1 billion in economic aid."

No Newspaper Tomorrow

The International Herald Tribune will not publish tomorrow Christmas Day. Kiosks throughout Europe and our facsimile operation in England will be shut down, and while we would like to publish, we would not be able to make more than a token distribution. We regret this inconvenience. In the meantime, we wish you a merry Christmas.

To Eliminate Misunderstanding**Kissinger Says U.S., Russia Amended Arms Pact Terms**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview made public yesterday, said that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to alter the wording of the Vladivostok arms-control

accord to insure that reductions in each side's nuclear forces could be negotiated before the accord expires in 1985.

This change, apparently made to meet the objections of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others that the tentative agreement did not provide for reductions before 1985, was effected in the formal and still secret *code-memoire* finalized by the two sides after the recent Vladivostok meeting, Mr. Kissinger said.

The *code-memoire* contains the agreements reached by President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, in Vladivostok on Nov. 24. It was not completed until Dec. 10 when Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin initialed it.

Substantial Criticism

The 18-day delay in completing the *code-memoire* was never fully explained by American officials. Mr. Kissinger's disclosure in his interview with *Newsweek* magazine, however, indicates that the language was altered to meet some substantial criticism of the accord.

Mr. Kissinger, in his interview with *Newsweek*, said that the new agreement—which will probably be signed when Mr. Brezhnev visits Washington in the spring—"will include a provision for further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-81 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985."

Sen. Jackson complained that not only was the agreed ceiling too high but also that the accord "gratuitously foreclosed even the possibility of strategic arms reductions" until after 1985. He called this "a bitter disappointment."

Mr. Kissinger, in his interview, was asked if it were possible to achieve reduction before 1985.

"Yes," he replied. "In fact we have covered that in the *code-memoire*."

A number of people gained the impression that the reductions were to start only after 1985, he continued. "The Vladivostok announcement, in fact, said that the negotiations should start no later than 1980 for reductions to take place after 1985."

As Soon as Possible

"That has now been eliminated from the *code-memoire* because it was never intended to preclude

Ford Asks CIA Report On Its Role**Alleged Domestic Acts to Be Probed**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (CHT)—President Ford today ordered a report from the Central Intelligence Agency about allegations of widespread domestic spying by the agency, and three congressional probes of the CIA were scheduled.

Mr. Ford, on vacation in Vail, Colo., ordered Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to get a CIA report to him on the issue "within a matter of days," a spokesman said. Mr. Kissinger was given the directive in his capacity as head of the National Security Council, which coordinates federal intelligence operations.

Mr. Kissinger, in turn, asked Ambassador Richard Helms for a report on the alleged domestic spying during the period when Mr. Helms was director of the CIA. Mr. Helms is now U.S. envoy to Iran.

A Justice Department official said earlier today that acting Attorney General Lawrence Silberman "has been in touch" with CIA Director William Colby about the allegations and "the matter is under review."

Justice Probe Denied

But at the vacation White House in Colorado, Press Secretary Ronald Nease said it was incorrect to conclude that the Justice Department was taking its own action. "The Justice Department has no role at all... at the moment," he said. Mr. Nease insisted that "there was no order to the Justice Department to lay off."

Mr. Silberman, acting Justice Department chief during the vacation of Attorney General William Saxbe, confirmed later that he had communicated with Mr. Colby but said that the department itself was not pursuing the matter. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Colby and other CIA officials, meanwhile, refrained from public comment as they met at the agency's headquarters in nearby Langley, Va., to discuss developments triggered by the New York Times account, published yesterday (CHT, Dec. 23).

The Times reported that the CIA had maintained files on at least 10,000 Americans and committed a number of other unlawful acts, including break-ins and wiretapping, in a campaign aimed at the anti-war movement and other dissidents in the United States during the administration of former President Richard Nixon.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., said today that he was "shocked by the revelations regarding CIA activities in the United States" and declared "it is my intention... to have the Foreign Relations Committee look into these matters" when the new Congress convenes next month.

We Ought to Know

Sen. Sparkman, who will become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "This is a domestic matter, but there have been other operations of the CIA, in the foreign field, that have disturbed the members of the committee."

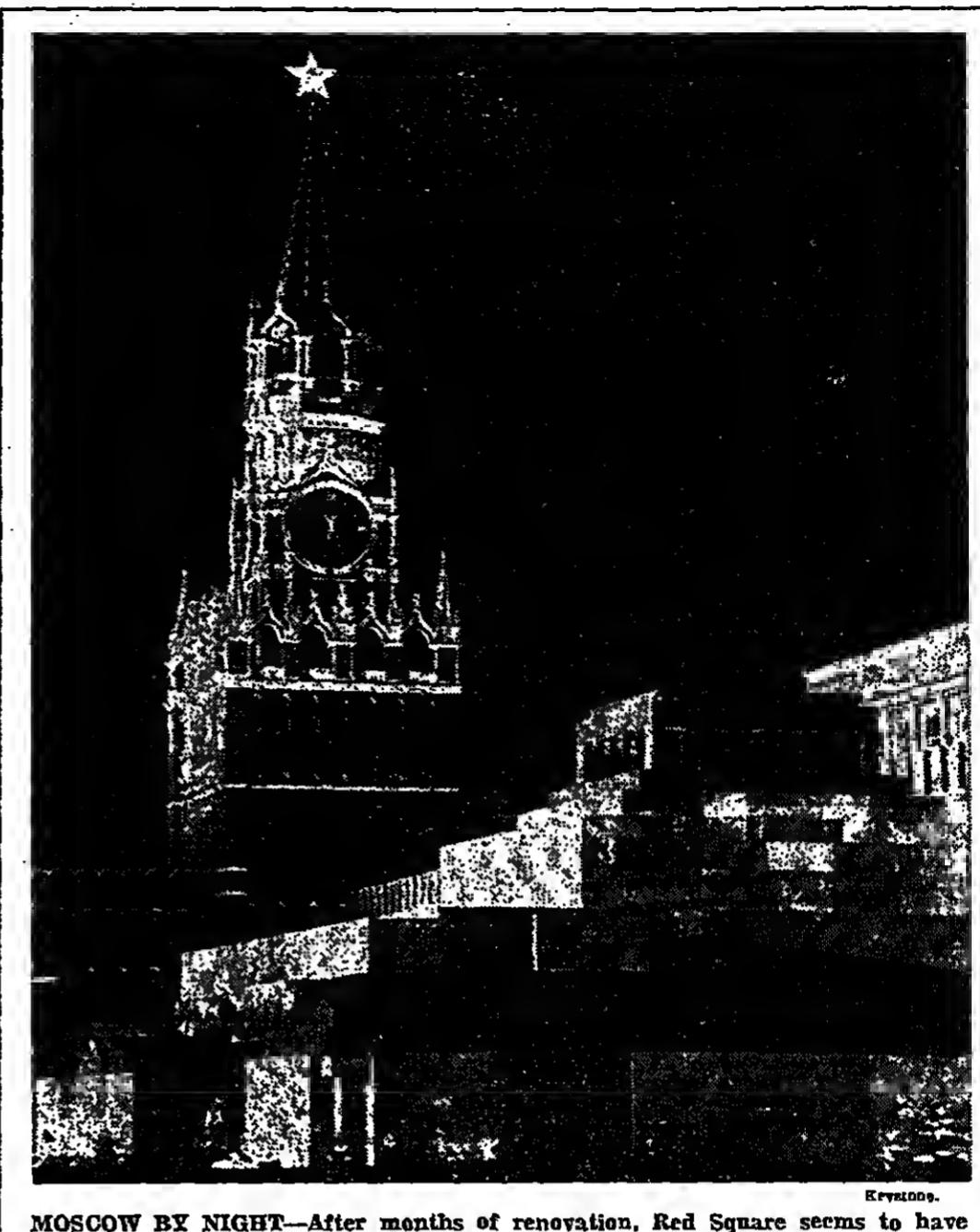
"We ought to know what we can get about the CIA's operations both at home and abroad" in considering new legislative controls, Sen. Sparkman said.

The CIA is prohibited by its 1947 charter from engaging in surveillance or other counter-intelligence activities on U.S. soil, even when foreign operatives may be involved.

Separate hearings were vowed by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Rep. Lucien Nardi, D-Mich., chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence.

Sen. Sparkman said his com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



MOSCOW BY NIGHT—After months of renovation, Red Square seems to have taken on a new brilliance at night. Building in foreground is Lenin's Mausoleum.

With Concessions to Blacks**S. African Expects Vast Changes in Region**

From Wits Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23—South Africa's foreign minister says 1975 may give the map of southern Africa a "completely different appearance" as concessions are granted to the black majority.

Unless the principles of universality and noninterference prevalent at the UN, it never would attain the high ideals of its charter, Mr. Molteni said, and South Africa would not permit the normalization to prescribe solutions for the region.

The UN General Assembly barred South Africa from this year's session and the Security Council Tuesday unanimously demanded a pledge from Pretoria by May 30 that it will relinquish control of Namibia.

Mr. Molteni said he is convinced that black-white détente would give "tremendous impetus" to economic, technical and scientific co-

operation between South Africa and its black neighbors.

"Cooperation at the economic level probably offers the greatest advantages, as all th. states in South Africa are economically interdependent," he said.

Some bullion dealers discounted the brief controversy over the Shah's position as having little real impact on the gold market.

They noted that gold generally tends to move up, rather than down, when monetary or economic upheavals are threatened.

Already Discounted

The major unknown in the present market environment is the impact of the new American presence. Some analysts contend that American buying will force prices up, while others hold that the market has already discounted the American entry and will decline early next month.

The bears note that the bulk of the American demand may be absorbed by U.S. government's auction of 2 million ounces of gold Jan. 5 and that selling may move into the European bullion markets if no sudden upsurge is experienced when ownership by Americans becomes legal.

Today's record London fixing at \$193 eclipsed the previous record of \$190.50 set at the afternoon fixing on Nov. 18. The dealers who make up the official London gold market meet each business day at 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to set the price at that particular moment.

Demand also surged for South African Krugerrands, which contain exactly one ounce of pure gold. Their price rose to \$191.50 from Friday's

level. Mr. Soares was interviewed by the newspaper *Le Monde* before leaving Lisbon today for Somalia, India and Eastern Europe.

He said, "Since April I have not ceased repeating to American leaders that their interest was to aid the new Portugal in order to consolidate our young democracy."

"Whether to Henry Kissinger or other State Department officials, I always insisted that a deterioration of our economy in this delicate situation could only block the institutional democratic process," he said. "I said they must conceive for Portugal a sort of Marshall Plan because the reinforcement of a pluralist democracy in our country will not work today without economic stability."

The U.S. government announced on Dec. 13 it would grant \$75 million in aid to Portugal. Mr. Soares described the aid as "modest, but symbolic, because it was granted, significantly, before March elections."

Mr. Soares said a proposed meeting Dec. 4 in Lisbon in favor of political prisoners in Spain had been canceled. "We have reached agreement with the Spaniards," he said, "that each side proceed with the maximum of realism and caution. An escalation of violence could lead very far and be very dangerous for Portugal as well as Spain."

"One must distinguish what is possible from what is not possible," Mr. Soares said. "There was no pressure from the Spanish government, which only let us know discreetly the interests."

"We agreed with the Spanish that we must proceed, all of us, with the maximum of realism and prudence."

"It is blissfully quiet," a spokesman for the London Scotland Yard said.

Only three hours before the truce, bombers made a final attack, throwing a small bomb through the first-floor window of opposition leader Edward Heath's London home.

Mr. Heath was 10 minutes late returning home from a carol concert to be conducted outside London and was not at home when the attack occurred.

Mr. Heath later went to Belfast for an overnight visit to British troops. He was also expected to hold talks with Ulster politicians.

France, World Energy Unit Set Consultations

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 23 (NYT)—The 16-nation International Energy Agency, which France refuses to join, has agreed with France on a procedure of formal personal contacts to carry out the "intensive consultations" among oil-consuming nations envisaged by the Presidents of France and the United States at Martinique.

A high official who attended last week's meeting of the agency in Paris disclosed in an interview that the agency's chairman, the Belgian diplomat Etienne Davignon, has been authorized to brief the chief economic officer in the French Foreign Ministry, Jean-Pierre Brunet, after each meeting of the agency.

But the procedure goes beyond a simple briefing, the official explained. Mr. Brunet will convey

ideas and suggestions that the French think the agency should

do with the agency, arguing that it was an instrument of confrontation with the oil-producing countries. That position, enunciated by the former Gaullist Foreign Minister, Michel Giscard, began to change when the Gaullist government was replaced last spring by the centrist government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Friday that France still had no intention of joining the agency—a position most Paris analysts regard as motivated by the new government's need for support by anti-American Gaullist deputies in the National Assembly.

But in addition to the formal personal contacts that have now been established, the French leader has moved toward a closer

working relationship with the agency by:

• Permitting it to be set up within the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in which France shares membership with other nations of Western Europe, as well as those of North America and developed Asia.

• Allowing the European Commission of the Common Market (France is the only Common Market country not a member of the agency) to have observer status at meetings.

As both the OECD and Common Market function on the unanimity principle, France could have easily blocked these moves toward greater overall consumer cooperation. The effect of the actions is to give France additional "windows" into the agency.

"One must distinguish what is possible from what is not possible," Mr. Soares said. "There was no pressure from the Spanish government, which only let us know discreetly the interests."

"We agreed with the Spanish that we must proceed, all of us, with the maximum of realism and prudence."

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Bulgaria	18 P.M.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Netherlands	125 Dr.
Egypt	11 P.	Nigeria	125 N.
Finland	2 P.M.	Poland	125 N.R.
France	120 F.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Greece	120 Dr.	Spain	25 Pes.
Iceland	10 P.	Sweden	250 Kr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	100 L.
Italy	250 Lira	U.S.	2.67
Israel	1.6	Yugoslavia	1.50

High Installation Cost Cited**France Considering Cutback In Nuclear-Power Program**

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Ten months after then Prime Minister Pierre Messmer proudly asserted that "no country in the world except the United States is making a comparable effort," France is seriously studying cutting back its ambitious nuclear-power program.

Adopted in March with much publicity by the government of President Georges Pompidou, the program called for the construction of 55 nuclear reactors by 1985 and suggested that 200 should be

French Aide, In Cairo, Cites Israeli Rights

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (NYT).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues left Cairo today after a visit during which he asserted in public three times that the Arabs must recognize Israel's right to exist, just as Israel must accept the Palestinians' right to a national home.

French diplomats explained that one of Mr. Sauvagnargues' objectives was to counteract a buildup of apprehension in Israel that might lead the Israelis to resort to preemptive war. He was saying in effect that no member of the international community, no matter how favorable to the Arab cause, would sacrifice the existence of Israel, the diplomats said.

France is the Western power most favorably inclined to the Arabs.

Mr. Sauvagnargues made his declarations first on a telecast to the Arab world over the state-run Cairo television network, again in an address to a meeting at the Arab League headquarters attended by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and finally tonight at a news conference for Egyptian and foreign correspondents.

Normally, on such occasions, foreign statesmen use the phrase of the UN Security Council resolution of 1967, which called for the territorial integrity and independence "of every state in the region" without naming them. Mr. Sauvagnargues deliberately cited Israel in all his statements here.

Egypt, Syria and almost all other Arab countries have accepted the 1967 resolution and are regarded as having given de facto recognition to the State of Israel. The holdouts are Iraq, Saudi Yemen and Libya.

Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, in his speech to the United Nations last month, avoided all mention of Israel and called for a secular state of Palestine, which would imply the dissolution of a separate Israeli state.

Syria Alert Reported

BERJUT, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Syrian forces have been placed in a state of full alert and all leave has been canceled, the newspaper Al Irtwa reported here today. The newspaper, quoting reporters from Damascus, said Syrian air patrols over Damascus had increased in the last few days and that specific measures had been taken "to insure basic food supplies." It said these "preventive measures" were taken following information received by Syrian authorities that Israel might launch a "big aggression" "during the holidays."

France and Iran Sign \$6-Billion Economic Pact

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said in a news conference tonight that he had signed economic cooperation agreements valued at \$6 billion today at a meeting with Iranian Premier Amet Abbas Hoveyda.

Mr. Chirac said the agreements covered the construction of a subway in Tehran, the installation of a color television network based on the French Secam system, the building of a steel plant with an investment of \$120 million, the construction of 200,000 housing units, an automobile plant that initially would produce 100,000 Renaults annually and the construction of liquefied gas tanks.

He said other agreements were signed dealing with agriculture, food processing, and telecommunications.

He said the \$6-billion figure does not include the value of two nuclear power plants he earlier agreed to build.

Mr. Chirac told newsmen that Iran and France had no problems with regard to France's decision to revalue its gold holdings and he said he believed the Shah was "satisfied" with his explanations on this subject.

CANDLELIGHT Service CHRISTMAS EVE**THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS**

65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (7e)

Instrumental Ensemble 8:45 p.m.

Candlelight Carol Service featuring traditional carols, 9:45 p.m.

Other services: 9 a.m. Masses

and other Christmas music, with the lighting of the Eccluse Candle.

23 Ave. George-V, Paris 8e.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Christmas Services

Tuesday, Christmas Eve Family Carol Sing: 5:00 p.m. Festival Service of Communion: 10:30 p.m. ("Midnight Service").

Wednesday, Christmas Day Communion with "Boir" 8 a.m. Masses — All warmly welcomed

Metrop: George V and Alma-Murcian

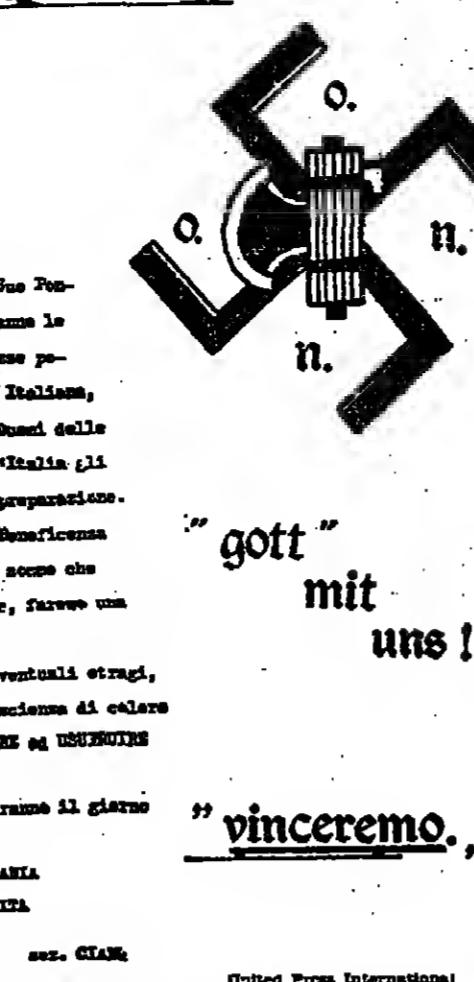
23 Ave. George-V, Paris 8e.

Australia to Buy Tanks From Bonn, Not U.S.

CANBERRA, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Australian government has decided to buy the West German Leopard tank instead of the American M-60, Defense Minister Lance Barnard announced tonight.

The initial order for 53 Leopards is expected to amount to nearly \$40 million, but the price must still be negotiated. Deliveries are to start in late 1976.

In addition to grain, Peking radio said, harvests of cotton, oil seeds, hemp, sugar cane, and other industrial crops were excellent.

ordine nero

Copy of the letter sent out by Ordine Nero warning the church to distribute wealth or face bombings.

Italian Fascists Warn Church To Yield Riches or Be Bombed

ROMA, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The neo-Fascist Ordine Nero (Black Order) today demanded that the Catholic Church distribute its wealth among the Italian people or it would set off bombs in churches throughout the country on Christmas Day.

In a note delivered to the ANSA news agency, bearing a swastika with a faces in the middle, the note threatened "carnage."

"Black Order commands that if the church and its Pontiff do not distribute their vast pecuniary wealth to the Italian populace, we will put explosives in the cathedrals of the principal cities of Italy," the note said.

"If the charitable institutions do not accept the sums which the church must give, we will make a carnage," the note said. Threat Elaborated

"The victims of the eventual slaughter will fall on the consciences of all those who do not want to give or to take the money."

"The slaughter will take place on the 25th day of this month," the note said.

It added the slogans: "Gott Mit Uns" (God With Us) and "Vinceremo" (We Will Win). It was signed by the Clano minister and son-in-law of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

Meanwhile, more arrests were ordered of youths accused of taking part in a street battle that broke up a Fascist rally and injured 22 policemen and firemen yesterday.

The arrests of three teen-agers accused of possession of firebombs made a total of 12 charged in connection with the clash between leftist and rightist youths.

Ford Instructs CIA to Report On Its Role; Probes Are Set

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate would call for testimony by Mr. Helms, Mr. Colby and John McCone, another former CIA director. Mr. McCone, who left the agency in 1968, called yesterday for a congressional investigation and suggested that the alleged operations may have been ordered by Mr. Nixon.

A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger said earlier today that "the administration will cooperate to the fullest with any appropriate investigation," including bringing Mr. Helms home to answer to a duly constituted congressional committee.

Gatwick Shut by Strike

LONDON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A 24-hour strike by 500 ground employees at Gatwick Airport forced cancellation of all flights there today.

Mr. Colby, the agency's director since September, 1973, when he succeeded James Schlesinger, was said by The Times to have told his associates recently that he was considering a request to the Justice Department for legal action against some of those who had been involved in the alleged domestic activities.

In a radio interview in Raleigh, N.C., Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., the former chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, who is retiring from the Senate, said he rejected the allegations of widespread CIA domestic spying. He said that he had become aware of some unauthorized CIA activities while serving with the Watergate committee but had decided not to pursue the matter because "most of it had no connection with Watergate."

But Mayor Elias Freij said, "I assure the people who come to Bethlehem that they will be completely safe."

In Lebanon, the Palestinian Liberation Organization asked pilgrims to stay away from the Bethlehem area because they might get caught in the campaign against Israel. The PLO claimed responsibility for the bus attack, in which 16-year-old Dejean Reigol of Jacksonville, Fla., was wounded in the leg. Radio Israel said she was in satisfactory condition but that doctors did not yet know whether emergency surgery had saved her leg.

Yesterday near Jerusalem, a bus carrying American pilgrims was attacked by terrorists.

Raphael Angelants, a Franciscan priest at St. Catherine's, said worshippers will be supplied with individual invitation cards and must produce identification papers before entering.

Soldiers patrolled the narrow streets of the Old City in pairs as residents did their last-minute shopping in the outdoor markets and workmen completed the special reviewing stands and the search booths at nearby Manger Square.

The crowds were swelled by Arab Christian children let out of school for the holidays and

the arrival of Pope Paul VI.

Associated Press

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS—Pope Paul VI talks with John Joseph Cardinal Wright, of Boston, at the Vatican yesterday during a reception in which cardinals and prelates of the Roman Curia presented their greetings.

After 5 Years of Civil War**Ulster Emigration Rate Hits 1,000 a Month, Keeps Rising**

BELFAST, Dec. 23 (AP).—Every month, about 1,000 persons in Northern Ireland pack up their lives and head for safer lands, away from the conflict that has raged here for nearly 5 1/2 years.

The exodus began with a trickle when communal feuding broke out in 1969. Now, government officials say, it's a flood and still growing.

The reason for the increase in emigration lies in a growing disillusionment among Ulster's 1.5 million inhabitants who have seen British governments and local politicians repeatedly fail to end feuding between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Many are afraid that the bloodletting in which about 1,140 persons have been killed will set worse.

The registrar-general's office reported that 12,000 persons, both Protestants and Catholics, left the province in the year ending last June. Statistics from Commonwealth immigration offices here indicate the figure for 1974 will be even higher.

Canadian immigration authorities said that 2,500 Ulstermen immigrated to Canada in the first nine months of this year, more than the total for all of last year.

Australian authorities said that by mid-November, 3,745 persons had applied for immigration compared to fewer than 2,500 in the same period last year.

Many Ulstermen also head for New Zealand. Others, mainly managerial officials and highly skilled technicians, move to South Africa, Spain, Germany and some black African countries. Emigration to the United States has averaged about 300 persons a year since 1969.

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The arrests of three teen-agers accused of possession of firebombs made a total of 12 charged in connection with the clash between leftist and rightist youths.

There are no statistics available since these refugees are simply moving from one part of Britain to another. But an independent social organization, the St. Mungo Community Trust, reported recently that of 245 drifters interviewed in London, 178 came from the Belfast area, many of them frightened and showing signs of severe emotional stress.

Trust director Nick Fogg said that a man of 23 said that his two brothers had been killed—one by the British Army, the other by the Irish Republican Army. He said he thought he would be next and went to London even though his prospect of getting a job was slight.

The exodus is worrying authorities in Belfast, because those leaving are engineers, doctors, businessmen and skilled factory workers.

"We're losing some of our best people," said Joseph Simpson, an economist at Belfast's Queen's University. "We're losing an estimated one in three youngsters leaving school."

This loss in population has been made more severe by a big drop in the number of persons moving into Northern Ireland. This means that key people in industry and middle-scholar management are not being replaced.

"These are people we can't afford to lose," a government official said. "Unless we can halt this trend, the province's economy faces long-term trouble."

DRY DOCK—Soviet and American space technicians do a control check of the flying prototypes of the docking units to be used by the Soyuz and Apollo crafts in their joint space flight, scheduled for next July. Test took place at Soviet Institute of Space Research.

Venezuela Plans 'Friendly' Oil Take-Over

By Joseph Novitski

CARACAS, Dec. 23 (UPI).—The process of nationalizing Venezuela's huge, mainly American-owned oil industry, which began today, is planned to be open, legal and friendly to avoid unnecessarily antagonizing foreign oil companies or governments.

The plan for complete nationalization next year, as they emerged in interviews with cabinet-ranking officials here last week, include provision for compensation for the 21 foreign oil companies, the biggest of which is an Exxon subsidiary.

There were strong indications that the government wants to maintain working arrangements with the oil companies and to keep supplying the United States, the largest single market for Venezuela's oil.

Formal steps toward nationalization of oil fields, wells, pipelines and port facilities began today, when a national commission on nationalization delivered its report to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The report, quoting an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appeared in the news magazine Der Spiegel. It said that the Cabinet had made a secret decision Dec. 4 on emergency procedures should another Middle East war break out and that there was agreement that approval for American military supplies to move through bases in West Germany would not be automatic.

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using Arguments in Trial.

Litchell Was Made 'Fall Guy' or Watergate, Lawyer Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Mr. Mitchell's lawyer said today the evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial has shown it his client's loyalty to former President Richard Nixon was rewarded by a decision to make former attorney general "the fall guy" of the scandal.

"He was going to be the fall guy," William Hunsley told the jury. "He was going to take the blame for Watergate."

Mr. Hunsley, giving the second of the defendants' closing arguments to the jury, said only Jeb and Magruder, "confessed scoundrels," had testified that Mr.

On Only One Tape

Mr. Hunsley noted that the 61-year-old Mr. Mitchell appears on only one of the 31 White House tapes that the jury heard.

That tape records a March 22, 1973, meeting when Mr. Mitchell was called from Washington to New York by defendants H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman.

The lawyer noted suggestions made the day before the meeting by former White House counsel John Dean 3d, that Mr. Mitchell be the one to confess to having approved the burglary.

Mr. Hunsley said the evidence in the trial shows that instead, it was former special White House counsel Charles Colson and deputy campaign director Magruder who set the illegal bugging plan in motion.

The lawyer argued that Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mr. Nixon could not blame Colson because all four of them worked together in the White House.

He said that Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. addressed his blackmail threats not to Mr. Mitchell but to "senior White House officials" for whom Colson had carried out other illegal activities before Watergate.

"John N. Mitchell was never a senior White House official or even a junior White House official," Mr. Hunsley said.

He said Mr. Mitchell kept what he knew about Watergate to himself out of loyalty to Mr. Nixon and a commitment to the re-election of the president.

Before Mr. Hunsley's argument, U.S. District Judge John Sirica announced that, contrary to earlier plans, no court session would be held tomorrow. Christ mass Eve.

Earlier today, Frank Stricker, a second lawyer for Mr. Haldeman, completed his client's final summary. He portrayed Mr. Haldeman as a busy close aide of Mr. Nixon who spent a tiny amount of time on Watergate.

"Watergate matters were no more than a pimple on the mound of his other duties," Mr. Stricker said.

From the start, the lawyer said, Mr. Haldeman was motivated by fear of political embarrassment from public disclosure of the names of contributors to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. Ne

ver did the former White House chief of staff have any criminal intent, he said.

Besides Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mr. Mitchell, the other defendants in the case are Kenneth Parkinson, a former lawyer for the re-election committee, and Robert Mardian, a former assistant attorney general.

Aide to Humphrey Is Indicted on Funding

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—Jack Chestnut, Sen. Hubert Humphrey's Senate campaign manager in 1970, was indicted today on a federal charge of handling an unlawful \$12,000 campaign contribution from milk producers.

A federal grand jury charged in an indictment here that Mr. Chestnut caused a New York advertising agency to receive an illegal contribution from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., as payment for a month's services to the Humphrey campaign.

Supreme Court Rules Congress May Not Alter Pardon Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP).—Supreme Court ruled today the clemency powers of the president may not be limited by law.

In a 6-to-3 decision, the court did a conditional commutation of sentence granted by the President Eisenhower.

The case was that of an Army sergeant convicted 20 years of killing an 8-year-old girl stationed in Japan.

A soldier, Maurice Schick, sentenced to death, Eisenhower commuted the sentence to life.

72 Are Dead Venezuela Jet

TRINIDAD, Dec. 23 (AP).—There were no survivors among 77 persons aboard a Venezuelan jet that crashed yesterday minutes after it took off from Maturin for Caracas, a spokesman for the airline said.

ansa, the airline that was operating the DC-9 jet, had said 77 persons were aboard but it said there were 66 passengers and a crew of six.

The spokesman said the victims included two Americans, Paul and William Richard, otherwise unidentified, who boarded plane in Maturin. "There have been other foreigners on the passengers, but we do not know how many nor by any identities," the spokesman said.



Associated Press
ALL'S WELL—Amber Noel Peebles, 15 months old, is checked by rescuers in Dade County, Florida, after being rescued from an irrigation well where she was trapped for four hours Sunday after falling in while her parents picked tomatoes nearby. The infant was a bit wet and dirty but otherwise seemed in good shape.

242d, 243d, 244th Killings This Year

Harlem Homicide Squad's Christmas Party

By John Corry

NEW YORK (NYT).—It was the night of their Christmas party, but the detectives from Sixth Homicide were sitting around, talking about a murder. A body had been found in a car in a parking lot on 122d Street and, while this was not unusual, the detectives were being diligent, the lawyer argued.

"You remember that guy? Well, they just found him in Brooklyn with his head cut off," he said. "Oh, sure, I remember him," another detective said. "He never had much of a sense of humor."

After a while, Detective Ray talked again about the body in the car, and everyone asked questions again. It was a routine case, touching on no one's emotions, which cases involving the elderly or helpless often do. The detectives treated this one like a seminar, say, Criminology 102.

"Physical evidence?" Lt. Herman Kluge asked. He commands Sixth Homicide.

Detective Ray said that everything had been dusted for fingerprints, that someone had stolen the tire off the car, that the man from the Bronx had been shot days before and that people on 122d Street were scared to death to talk about it. This is not unusual, either.

Time Element
"Was the car locked?" Detective Richard Marcus asked.
"Yes," Detective Ray said.
"Broken into?" someone else asked.

"No," Mr. Ray said. Then Lt. Kluge asked him how long the car had been in the parking lot.
"Five or six hours," Detective Ray said, and Lt. Kluge looked suspicious.

"How do you know?" he asked.
"Because the battery was still in the car," Mr. Ray said. "It hadn't been stolen."

Lt. Kluge looked displeased now. He suspected that Detective Ray hadn't told him everything, which in fact, was true.

"No speculation—just physical evidence," Lt. Kluge said.

Casually, Mr. Ray mentioned dirt on the car. He said it would have been washed off by a rain storm if the car had been there more than five or six hours.

"Uh-huh," Lt. Kluge said. "I knew you were holding out the good stuff."

Then Detective Ray passed around a picture of the dead man. He was bent over in the car, his head beneath the dashboard. A couple of detectives jumped up, took the picture and talked about it.

"Hey, you Italian guys in the corner, sit down and shut up," Lt. Kluge said. He was looking at Detective Benny Leotta. Detective Leotta was on vacation but he had come in to work, anyway.

Detective Joe Gates walked in then, smiling pleasantly. Sixth Homicide is made up of disparate

Parking Dispute Starts Shootout By Police; Woman Slain in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP).—Police are looking for a man who intervened in a fusillade between a woman and a law officer wearing civilian clothes, a struggle that led to a shootout in which the woman was killed.

The police gave this account:

Maria Pelot, 24, left a house in Brooklyn yesterday and began beating with a lead pipe on a double-parked auto that was blocking her car.

James Gibson, a Housing Authority patrolman, came out of a nearby house and tried to make Miss Pelot stop hitting his double-parked car. As he sought to take the pipe away from her, an unidentified man intervened, punching the officer in the face.

The patrolman drew his service revolver, showed his badge and ordered the man and Miss Pelot to lie on the pavement.

From a passing bus, off-duty Correction Department officer Robert Johnson saw the three and mistook Patrolman Gibson for a robber. Mr. Johnson, also clad in civilian clothes, jumped off the bus, drew his service revolver and shouted: "I'm a cop! Drop your gun!"

Each officer thought he was confronted by an armed criminal. They took cover behind parked cars and fired a total of nine shots.

Another off-duty officer, Detective John Britt of the city Police Department, came out of his nearby home and persuaded Patrolman Gibson and Mr. Johnson to surrender their guns.

They then found Miss Pelot lying on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in her stomach. She died after surgery at a hospital.

The two officers in the shootout were released pending the outcome of ballistics tests to determine which gun fired the fatal bullet.

Drought Cuts Grain Crops In Argentina

Possibilities of Aid Said to Be Reduced

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 23 (NYT).—A prolonged drought in the most fertile grain-producing zones of Argentina has led to rising skepticism among agricultural experts here that the country will be able to aid significantly programs to relieve the worsening world food shortage.

According to leading farmers' organizations, one-third of the grain crop in southern Buenos Aires Province and La Pampa has already been lost because of the drought. In Entre Rios, another agriculturally rich province, grain yields are reported to be half the normal yields. Together, the three provinces account for more than half the wheat, corn and sorghum production in Argentina.

This year, Argentina produced 6.6 million tons of wheat, which was considered a poor harvest in a country that has had annual wheat yields of more than 10 million tons.

Farmers increased their wheat acreage by 20 per cent over last year's planting, but the drought has brought most harvest estimates down to about 5 million tons.

This will mean that Argentina will probably have to import wheat again to meet contracts and commitments made with Latin American and European grain clients. After overselling the last harvest, the government was forced to import about 500,000 tons of wheat.

Support Price Up

Earlier this month, the government raised the support prices for wheat farmers by 15 per cent to about \$30 a ton. The increases came too late to affect the planting season but may serve as an incentive to farmers who claim that costs have risen so much that even harvesting the crop is too expensive.

There already have been reports that some farmers in southern Buenos Aires Province have grazed their cattle on wheat fields not considered worth harvesting.

Corn yields are expected to run 5 to 7 per cent over this year's harvest of 9.8 million tons. But agronomists warn that production will depend on rainfall, particularly this month when the corn ears are formed.

Besides the drought, agriculture here continues to be plagued by a lively contraband trade. The state-run National Grain Board—the only authorized buyer of crops—offers prices that are often less than half the world market levels.

As a result, huge quantities of agricultural products find their way across the borders to Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. Last year, the government estimated that more than \$500 million in foodstuffs were smuggled into neighboring countries.

Nixon Pays Off 1969 N.Y. Taxes

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (UPI).—State tax officials today said that former President Richard Nixon owed \$11,544 in back taxes for 1969 and had made payment in full last week.

State tax commissioner Mario Procaccino said that the taxes were owed on a reportable gain from the sale of Mr. Nixon's Manhattan apartment in 1969.

"We found no evidence of fraud on the part of the former president," Mr. Procaccino said.

The commissioner said that the determination of the amount owed by Mr. Nixon was made earlier this month after an eight-month investigation by the Tax Department.

Churchgoing Remains Steady at 40% in U.S.

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 23 (AP).—Churchgoing habits in the United States this year stayed at the same level as in the previous three years—at 40-percent attendance—the Gallup Poll said.

To a typical week, the survey noted, 40 per cent of the adults interviewed attended church or synagogue. High points of attendance in the 30-year Gallup study were recorded in 1955 and 1958, when 49 per cent went to church in a typical week.

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Christmas as Usual Despite Work Cuts

German Workers Are Taking Crisis in Stride

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

GERLSKIRCHEN, West Germany, Dec. 23.—Oil prices are soaring and the world is plunging into economic crisis, but for German car worker Walter Brockmann and his family, this Christmas will be pretty much like every other one.

"The money is shorter this time, but the kids won't be disappointed," he told a visitor the other day.

Money is short because Mr. Brockmann, a machinist at the big Opel automobile plant in nearby Bochum, has been on short time for more than a year now, as the automobile industry reeled under the impact of the energy crisis.

The 40-year-old Mr. Brockmann has been hurt by the worldwide recession, but, as he says, the pain has been bearable though the boredom is worse.

Mr. Brockmann's wife and two children live in a third-floor apartment in this grimy Ruhr industrial town that once prospered on the rich lodes of coal beneath it. Thanks to soaring oil prices, coal is once again in demand, but many famous old mines have already closed down for good.

One of them was the Bismarck, where Mr. Brockmann worked underground. He is one of several hundred thousand miners who successfully switched to other industrial jobs during the West German "Wirtschaftswunder," the economic miracle.

Vacation Home

Mr. Brockmann's income was cut in half and his wife took a part-time job to help make ends meet. Then, as he moved up the Opel wage scale, they put aside money to buy a vacation home on the North Sea. They bought the land two years ago and would be building on it except for the short-time work.

With normal overtime, Mr. Brockmann estimates he should have been making \$600 a month now. Instead, his Opel pay packet is \$500, but he gets 70 per cent of his lost income back in the form of unemployment compensation.

He has been laid off for approximately seven days a month for the last year. Although the future is uncertain, he is not thinking of switching jobs again; he has nine years with Opel and, after another year, he will be eligible for a pension from the General Motors subsidiary.

Like almost all other big automobile firms, Opel-Bochum has been cutting back its labor force.

It personnel about 4,000 of its 18,500-man staff to quit by giving them large bonuses. About half of them were *getarbeiter*, or foreign workers, who took their bonuses and went home.

With auto sales still falling—overall they are down 30 per cent—more jobs are in danger. The federal government, convinced that the slump will end next year, has offered firms who do not fire surplus workers large payroll subsidies to tide them over.

The measure reflects Bonn's approach to the economic crisis: a little touch-up here and there, but no drastic changes.

The Germans may have had it better in the recent past, but no one in the industrialized world has so good today as they do.

It is fairly easy to paint the picture black. Unemployment will top 1 million this winter, the highest figure since the immediate postwar period. Bankruptcies this year will also set a record.

Holding the Line

But despite increases in oil import costs, West Germany is holding the line on inflation, which is currently running at about 7 per cent.

Partly because buyers want stable prices, West Germany's exports are booming and the country will have a record balance-of-trade surplus this year, making it virtually the only industrialized nation in the black.

The Christmas season brought the expected sales rush. Industry is booming again after a summer slump. Resorts are jammed and in Austria hotelkeepers are turning away persons who want to stay for less than 10 days.

The average German now makes \$600 a month, or three times the average in 1960.

Two disastrous bouts of currency inflation in this century have created a great fear among Germans of this particular bogey. They tend to listen with respect when their politicians, bankers and businessmen tell them that inflation is the biggest threat to their jobs.

Thus, the trade unions are being relatively modest in their demands for next year. They have scaled down their pay claims to 10 per cent to 11 per cent and will settle for considerably less.

Tax Reform

The government points out that a tax reform, effective Jan. 1, will put \$5 billion more into the pockets of lower-income groups.

Austrian Queries Avalanche Claim

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The head of an inquiry into Saturday's avalanche disaster in Kitzbuehel today disputed local officials' statements that the nine skiers who died were in a zone clearly marked as dangerous.

Mr. Caramanlis' New Democracy party controls 220 seats in the current 300-member parliament. Provisional President Michael Stasinopoulos, who was elected by parliament, will serve as head of state until parliament approves the new draft.

This has been combined with some federal aid to help industries and regions that are relatively weak.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, an economist by profession, is determined to hold the line on inflation. He and his advisers generally agree that the next six months will be rough, but, as he puts it, "we'll be over the hill after that."

Mr. Schmidt is said to be depressed and irritated by the lack of U.S. action to head off a depression. West German planners think that the United States should start reflating now, before the whole Western world is dragged into a deeper recession, on the tail of a collapsing American economy.

The Germans are all too aware of their dependency on world markets. Their economy is highly export-oriented, and their membership in the Common Market ties their fate to that of other member countries that are piling up huge trading deficits and whose inflationary rates run twice that of West Germany and more.

Mr. Schmidt recently tendered Italy a big bank credit and has offered to do the same for France. Politically, such measures are unacceptable over the long run; German voters are angered over

their role as paymaster for the ailing economies of other Common Market countries.

The American plan to set up a \$25-million recycling fund to help the world through the energy crisis has run into opposition here. The main contributors to the fund would be the United States and West Germany.

The Germans are likely to plod ahead doggedly, practicing economy at home, recording huge trade surpluses and lecturing the United States and their Common Market partners on the need for discipline and belt-tightening.

Here in the Ruhr coal belt Mr. Schmidt gets a sympathetic hearing. "Many people blame the Social Democrats but no one could do better," Mr. Brockmann said.

Mr. Brockmann misses the coal pits. "It was hard and dangerous work, but we had a certain *Kameradschaft* (togetherness)."

"I'd go back, except for my wife," he said. "The miners are getting a 13th-month's salary bonus like everyone else now. In my day, we used to get as little as 50 marks Christmas money."

Meanwhile, Mr. Brockmann is trying to cope with boredom, his biggest problem. "We were spindled by too much work over the years," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Obituaries

Sterling North, 68, Author And Literary Critic in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Sterling North, 68, author and literary critic, whose "Rascal: A Memoir of a Better Era," the story of his boyhood and his pet raccoon in a small Wisconsin village, became an American classic, died yesterday in a nursing home in Morristown, N.J.

"Rascal" won 10 awards and citations in 1968 and later, was published in 14 foreign countries, was filmed by Walt Disney Productions in 1968 and sold more than a million copies.

An earlier book, "So Dear to My Heart," a tale of a boy and his pet lamb, was filmed by Walt Disney in 1949.

Mr. North had been literary editor of the Chicago Daily News, New York Post and New York World Telegram & Sun. His book reviews were widely syndicated.

Lord Haden-Guest

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Stephen Haden Haden-Guest, 72, an editor and translator who occasionally used his British title as Lord Haden-Guest but never took his seat in the House of Lords in succession to his father, died Saturday in a hospital here.

He was educated in France, at University College, London, and the London School of Economics, where he took his degree in 1922.

In World War II, he was assigned to the British Information Office here. He worked at the United Nations information office in 1943-46. In 1948, he became an editorial adviser to the American Geographical Society.

Alan Sorrell

SOUTHERN ENGLAND, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Painter and designer Alan Sorrell, 70, has died in a hospital here after being injured in a car crash last week.

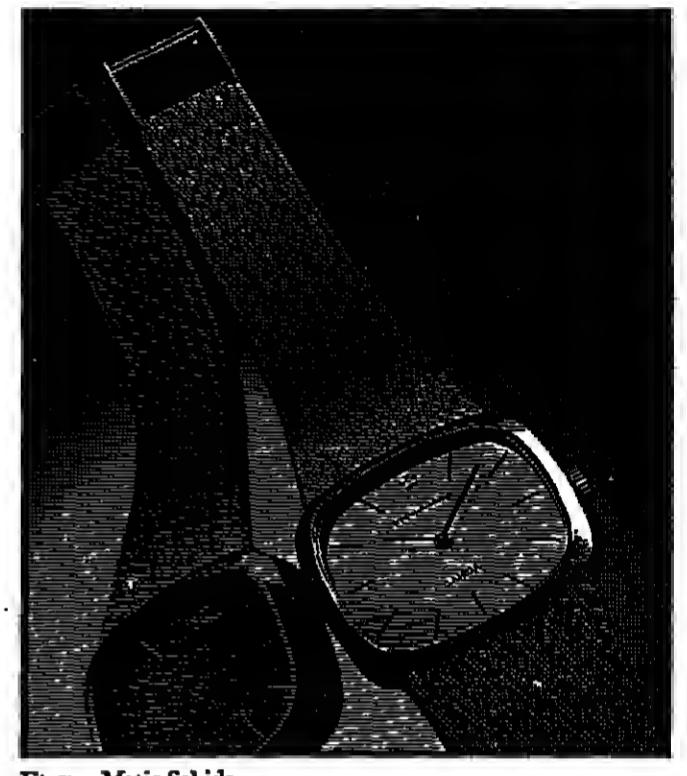
He was an exhibitor of the

Fosco Giachetti

ROME, Dec. 23 (AP).—Fosco Giachetti, 70, a movie and theatrical actor, died yesterday of a heart ailment. He starred in many films during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

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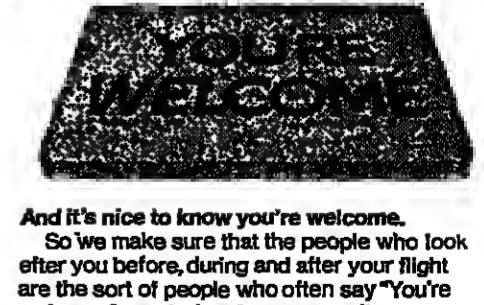
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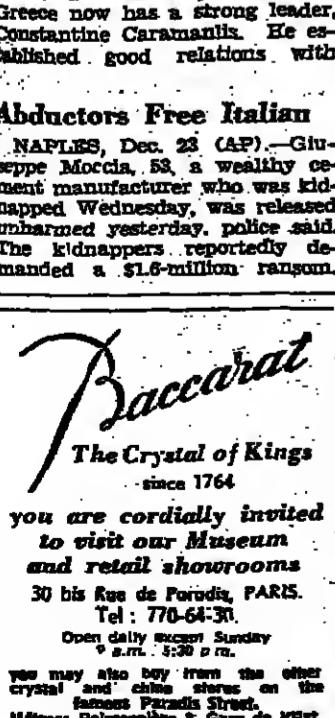
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"As part of a rather impressive collection of weapons, I owned a costly, well-sharpened dagger. I used to put it beside my bed before I snuffed out the light and would try to see if it was possible for me to sink the sharp point a few inches into my breast. But I never could and I finally laughed at myself... and decided to live. But in order to do so happily, I had first to complete a poetic work in which I could express everything I had felt and considered about this important subject..."

Goethe,
"Reflections on Werther."

FRANKFURT (IHT).—On Christmas Eve two centuries ago, a shot was fired that was heard round the world. Slightly preceding the one fired at Concord, it had consequences that were almost as far-reaching. A love-lorn youth in Germany, after drinking a single glass of wine, raises a pistol and shoots himself above the right eye. Though the bullet penetrates the brain, he survives for six hours, whereupon "workmen carried the body out of his study. There was no priest in attendance."

Goethe's prototypical story of a dropout, "The Sorrows of Young Werther," was published in the fall of 1774, when its author was 25 years old. Sometimes described as the first modern novel, "Werther" was the opening gun in the Romantic movement and one of the key books of world literature. But it is more interesting than that. A roman à clef, it had an immediate influence on thousands of young people throughout Europe, very few of whom had the

key or even knew that one existed.

Many of them identified with the hero to the extent of adopting his costume: blue frock coat and canary-yellow waistcoat. Others, following his tortured logic to the end, killed themselves. Goethe, as a man of sensitivity, was undoubtedly grieved by the wave of suicides that followed the publication of "Werther," but—on the evidence of "Reflections on Werther"—his principal reaction to the book's reception was dismay over his loss of privacy.

"... The greatest good fortune—or disaster—was the fact that everyone wanted to know more about the strange young author who had suddenly put in such a bold appearance," he wrote. "They demanded to see me and talk to me... I therefore experienced a degree of popularity that was sometimes pleasant, sometimes disagreeable, and always distracting."

"... I had been dragged out of my stillness, out of the twilight and darkness that alone favor the purity of creation, into the noise of daytime, where one loses oneself in others and becomes confused by sympathy as well as by coldness, by praise as well as by reproof, for these external encounters never coincide with the present state of one's inner life. Therefore, since they cannot benefit us, they must do us harm."

For an author concerned with separating his identity from that of his hero, and with safeguarding his privacy, Goethe had gone about his writing task in an odd way. He had written his short novel in the first person and given the hero his own birthday:

Portrait of
Goethe at about
the age of 26,
a year after
he wrote
"The Sorrows of
Young
Werther."

Aug. 28. And he had named his heroine Charlotte.

The events described in "Werther" begin (in the book) in the spring of 1771. Goethe, who had completed his law studies in Leipzig in 1768, spent spring and summer of 1772 as a law apprentice in Wetzlar. There, at a ball, he met a girl named Charlotte Buff. He was 23 and Charlotte, or Lotte, was 19—but she had been engaged for four years to a solid burgher named Johann Christian Kestner. Her fiancée was 11 years older than Charlotte. Goethe, who had only recently recovered from his passion for a girl named Friederike, the Sessenheim parson's daughter, fell very hard for Charlotte—and she, some biographers believe, for him.

The young poet—he had already published a number of lyrics, including some inspired by



Friederike—attached himself to the engaged couple; Kestner was evidently an amiable and long-suffering man. After returning to his home in Frankfurt, Goethe corresponded with both of them until their marriage in April 1773. Goethe left Wetzlar abruptly early in September, 1772, without saying goodbye to either Charlotte or to Johann. Visiting friends in Ehrenbreitstein named Laroche, he consigned himself with their 16-year-old daughter, Maximiliane, then came back here to begin his law practice and try to forget Charlotte.

Several weeks later there is news from Wetzlar: a young diplomat named Jerusalem, whom they had all known, had killed himself because of his hopeless love for a married woman. Goethe, who had been going through an emotional crisis linked to the events of that spring of 1772, immediately with the slightest motion...

Werther, alone in his study, completes his final anguished letter to Lotte, sprinkles sand on it, and inspects his pistol again. It is loaded. The clock strikes midnight. So be it, then. Lotte, farewell, farewell...

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 23 (IHT).—While the Paris Opéra ballet gets ready for its long-overdue premiere of "The Sleeping Beauty" on New Year's Eve, the company is brightening the holiday season at the Palais des Congrès with a series of performances of the revival of "Coppelia"—last season's major ballet revival by the company.

Some major changes from the production seen at the Opéra have been made necessary by the vast stage of the Palais and its lack of theater machinery. Instead of the sets modeled after the 1870 originals, huge projections provide a colorful and abstract—if dramatically irrelevant—background, and it is left to the rich variety of costumes (also based on the originals) to fill the stage space.

At the first performance on Friday, the show was repeatedly stolen by Noëlla Pontos's jewel-like precision and appealing projection of a deliciously playful Swanhilda, strongly supported by Serge Abrabian, Pierre Lacotte, who is responsible for the choreographic reconstruction, also danced a Coppelia that evoked sympathy rather than ridicule, and Catherine Comte was the efficient conductor for one of romantic ballet's most popular scores.

The performances continue through Dec. 31, with Christine Vassal and Ghislaine Thesmar also scheduled to dance Swanhilda, and Philippe Franchetti and Michel Denard the Frank.

Other events taking place during the holiday season in Paris and elsewhere include:

"The Sleeping Beauty," which has never been staged by Paris

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Paris Opéra Ballet in 'Coppelia'



Noëlla Pontos
in Paris

Opéra ballet, will be given its premiere by the company on Dec. 31, choreography by Alicia Alonso, based on Estia, sets and costumes by José Varona, lighting by Serge Abrabian, and conducted by Armin Jordan. The cast includes Colette Boky, Delphine Lévi, Maurice Mailavy, Yves Bissot, and Evans Petri. Performances are scheduled daily from Dec. 26 through Dec. 31, with matinees and evening performances closing the run on Jan. 1. The work is being sung in French.

Johann Strauss's "The Gypsy Baron" is the year-end production scheduled by the Grand Théâtre de Genève in a production staged by Loïc Matsours, designed by Max Bignens, and conducted by Armin Jordan. The cast includes Colette Boky, Delphine Lévi, Maurice Mailavy, Yves Bissot, and Evans Petri.

The Swiss premiere of Offenbach's "Die Banditen," given as "Die Banditen" in Gustav Gründgens's version, was given by the Zurich Opéra on Dec. 14, where it also will be given Dec. 29 and 31. Frank Eggermann, the conductor, the staging is by Martin Marinkin, and Otto-Werner Meyer is the designer. The cast is headed by Inga Dreszel, Ingeborg Fanger, Harald Serafin, Maurice Sessançon and Richard van Vrooman.

A production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is scheduled to have its first performance Dec. 31 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, conducted by Elio Boncompagni, with a staging by Jean-Marc Lander, and sets and costumes by Thierry Boquet.

Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" will be conducted by Carlos Kleiber when the operetta is given in a new production by the Bavarian State Opéra in Munich on Dec. 31. Otto Schenk is staging the century-old Viennese classic, and Günther Schneider-Siemssen is the designer. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 4, 12, 21 and 22. "Fledermaus" also is being given during the holiday period by the Opéra du Rhin at the theaters in Strasbourg, Mulhouse and Colmar, with Rita Shane and Carole Piercy sharing the role of Rosalinde, John Van Kesteren as Eisenstein, Leo Goeksema and David Sundquist as Alfred and William Workman and Armand MacLaine as Falke.

A new staging of Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Oranges" by Giorgio Strehler, conducted by Claudio Abbado and designed by Luciano Damiani, entered the repertory at La Scala, Milan, in mid-December, with a cast including Klara Barlow, Michèle Molese, Ezio Dal Monte and Renato Cesari. On Dec. 27, Herbert von Karajan returns to La Scala to conduct a revival of his production, with Franco Zeffirelli as stage director and designer; of Puccini's "La Bohème," which is scheduled to be seen also at Karajan's 1975 Salzburg Easter Festival. The cast is headed by

Enrico Caruso, Renata Tebaldi, and Domingo风流。 Among current exhibitions in West German museums and galleries are an Erns Barlach show at the Kunsthalle in Cologne (to Feb. 4); Belle Epoque posters, Darmstadt Landesmuseum (to Jan. 5); Johann Heinrich Füssli, part of the "Art in 1800" series of exhibitions at the Hamburg Kunsthalle (to Jan. 19); Henry Moore and his pupils, Museum Haus Lange, Krefeld (to Jan. 23), and Art and Reproduction, Stuttgart Kunstmuseum (to Jan. 5).

Love and Patriotism in a Rossini Work

OPERA IN ITALY

By William Weaver

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 23 (IHT).—Though Rossini is surely one of the world's most popular composers, he remains one of the least known. Every year, his comic works are applauded in theaters throughout the world; but revivals of his serious operas constitute

authentic musical events. Joan Sutherland's enthusiasm has put "Semiramide" back on the map; a recent recording of "Guillaume Tell" has demonstrated the visibility of the composer's great final work, and sporadic revivals of pieces like "Zelmira," "Otello," and, last year in Rome, "La Gazza Ladra," have contributed to further familiarity with the neglected Rossini.

Now the Teatro Comunale in Bologna has opened its winter season with another welcome revival: "La Donna del Lago," vaguely based on Sir Walter Scott's poem, "Lady of the Lake." Like "Guillaume Tell," this 1819 work is a splendid early-romantic story: love and patriotism in a wild, misty setting. The heroine first appears poling a boat across a wild loch, and one of the choral

high points is a gathering of the clans similar to the later, stuporous scene in "Tell." The love story, with brave Elena as the three saviors, at times suggests an early Verdi drama, say "Ernani." But the vocal writing, with its implacable bravura demands, is pure Rossini.

Pure Rossini is, as everyone knows, almost impossible for today's singers to perform. The Bolonga theater assembled, against the odds, a Jandali cast. As Elena, Angeles Gulin was impressive. This soprano began, a few years ago, with a big, attractive, but quite unruly voice. She also had a matching big physique. Now she has lost weight and, contrary to expectation, has acquired an unexpected musicality. The music spoke for itself, and eloquently.

Pietro Ziffi was responsible for the staging and for the sets and costumes. Near-disaster. The story seemed to take place in a world of dried soap suds, and the singers were dressed in everything except a kilt. The direction was invisible.

Let us talk of pleasanter things, such as Lorin Maazel's fiery conducting and the singers' temperamental response to it. Aside from Mr. Maazel's overall excellence, the evening offers as its greatest pleasure the singing of Carlo Cossutta as Riccardo and Ingvar Wixell as Renato, both of them having theatrical as well as vocal distinction and imagination. Competing with each other there on stage, they do Verdi really proud, and Mr. Wixell, in his big aria, "Eri ti," brought down the house.

Catarina Iglesias sang Amelia commendably, assisted little by a costume almost as voluminous as a haystack. As Ulrica, Eva Raneva turned her big, sonorously sexed soprano into a showpiece for her rich contralto, and Constanze Cucarov won an ovation for her portrayal of the page Oster, although Mr. Schröder requires her to hop and dance about to considerable excess during some of her singing. Leopold Cham, Georg Fortune, Robert Koffmane, Tomislav Neralic, and Ivan Sardl completed the cast with individual distinction.

Arrangements. They convey little or nothing of actual locale or atmosphere, and at times neither director nor designer seems to have decided whether a scene takes place indoors or out. At times, bidding farewell to all reality, the singers individually take a firm stance downstage center and let fly across the pit as if they had nary a thought for those sharing the stage with them.

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**ain Agrees
GM Deal
ith BLMC**

**kers Give Support;
put in Europe Off**

DRD, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Offices said today that the government has agreed actions for General Motors to change British Leyland Motor interests here.

Sources would not say what

actions are.

GM spokesman in Detroit

said the company has not yet

a draft of the conditions and

not comment directly on

British Leyland two weeks ago

the future of its Austin car

in Spain up to the

moment saying it had lost

than \$1 million in the last

year and that it was unable

to finance such heavy

factories employ about

workers.

and GM had been

issuing the Austin deal for

more than a year. industry

is said GM offered to pur-

chase's interest in Austin

per cent of the capital—for

government delayed its op-

er of the deal, sources said,

use of the interest shown in

by a consortium made up of

three largest automakers.

Workers told the govern-

ment the purchase be-

GM had pledged to keep the

company's entire workforce

as it by another 4,000 in

ming two or three years.

erman Production Falls

ANKFURT, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).

Germany's motor vehicle

production declined to 243,856

in November, down 7.5 per

cent October and 29 per cent

November, 1973. the auto-

industry federation re-

ports declined to 137,898 units

down 11 per cent from

and down 33 per cent

November, 1972.

duction so far this year de-

21 per cent to 2.92 million

while exports dropped 19.7

to 1.74 million units.

Paris, the French motor in-

federation said today that

it weakened only slightly in

its 11 months of 1974, to 1.78

units while production fell

1 per cent to 3.12 million

units.

**Oil Slick Damages
nd Sea of Japan**

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 23

(AP)—A 60-mile-long oil

spill off the coast of Japan's Setsu island sea

tensively damaged coastal

and the shoreline, the

Safety Agency said to-

cial estimates put the

at millions of dollars.

slick was caused by a

leak from a refinery tank. The agency

several vessels were using chem-

icals to disperse the oil.

ay Cuts Estimate.

Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Oil

in the Norwegian sec-

the North Sea in 1975

far below earlier estimates.

Magnussen, minister of

aid today.

Saudi Payoff to Aramco Put at 1 Month's Income

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Indicated terms suggest that Saudi Arabia will use only one month's oil payments from Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) to acquire the rest of the company.

It is "pretty well agreed that compensation to four U.S. oil companies of 75 per cent of Aramco, the world's biggest petroleum producer, will be based on net book value," a source close to the pending transaction said.

Although Saudi Arabia has claimed 60-per-cent ownership of Aramco for all this year, the Persian Gulf kingdom has compensated the oil companies that founded and operate the consortium for only the government's initial 25-per-cent participation. That compensation totaling \$500 million, was made last year and was based on "updated book value."

Precise figures are not yet available, but the Saudi government is expected to pay the companies between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion for the unsettled 75 per cent.

Based on the current Saudi revenues of more than \$10 a barrel for all the oil produced by Aramco—8.5 million barrels a day—all payments to the Saudis currently total \$3.5 billion a month.

It was learned, however, that compensation has never been a key issue in the Aramco takeover negotiations between the companies—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California—and the Saudi government. More important to the companies are the volumes of oil they will continue to receive after the take-over, and the fees they will get for operating Aramco for the Saudis.

The pending take-over is considered by most oil observers to be a landmark development for the world's petroleum industry. It will mark the end of the Middle east oil-production ownership that

Arabian Crude On Easy Terms?

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has hinted that the oil-producing countries might in the future accept deferred payment for their crude oil.

In the text of a speech published here over the weekend by the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), Mr. Yamani said solutions to problems of surplus funds in the hands of oil producers and payments deficits for oil consumers can be found in talks between the two sides.

For example, it may be possible for producing countries to accept payment for a considerable portion of their oil, say 25 per cent on a long-term basis."

MEES commented that Mr. Yamani presumably meant a deferred payment basis. Under such a solution, it said, the allowed portion of deferred payment would vary with the purchasing country's economic strength and ability to pay.

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hoechst to Buy U.S. Firm

Hoechst, West Germany's giant chemicals firm, will acquire Foster Grant Co. of Boston, paying some \$100 million for the synthetic materials concern. About 75 per cent of Grant's capital is owned by United Brands, a leading U.S. food manufacturer, and the remainder is held by a private family. Hoechst said it would take over 85 per cent of the capital by the end of the year, and the rest later. Grant's sales this year were approximately \$200 million and the company employs 2,900 people.

Alcoa's Bauxite Taxes Quadrupled

Aluminum Co. of America has agreed to pay Surinam additional taxes on bauxite it mines there. The company has not indicated whether the increased costs will be passed on to customers. Bauxite is a principal source of aluminum, and Alcoa is the United States' largest aluminum producer. The agreement will increase revenues to the Dutch territory in South America from about \$2.50 a metric ton to \$10 a metric ton. Four metric tons of ore are needed to make one metric ton of metal, meaning the increase will add \$30 to the cost of each metric ton of aluminum ingot made from Surinam ore priced at about \$770 per metric ton. Surinam is Alcoa's single source of bauxite.

Lonrho in Sudan Sugar Venture

Lonrho, the U.K. industrial and financial group, has won Sudanese government approval to an enterprise that could turn the Sudan into one of the world's largest sugar producers. A multinational project involving European, Japanese and Arab capital will invest about \$180

million in a venture aimed at producing 350,000 tons of refined white sugar by 1977. Lonrho says its ultimate aim is to produce one million tons of white sugar annually. The government will own 51 per cent of the \$30-million project, situated in the Kenana area of the Sudan. Lonrho has extensive mining interests in East and South Africa besides a number of trading and industrial interests.

Pernod-Ricard Merger Set

Shareholders of both Pernod and Ricard, two major French spiritif producers, have approved merger plans involving an exchange of 15 Ricard shares for 16 Pernod. A new holding, Ste Pernod-Ricard, has been set up and annual consolidated sales are expected to total 3 billion French francs (about \$570 million). The holding will manage Ricard and Pernod independently. It also owns 26.8 per cent of Cie Cimino-Dubonnet-Byrrh.

Japan's Technology Imports Rise

Japan has paid \$715 million to import technology in the fiscal year ended last March 31, up 25 per cent from a year earlier, the Science and Technology Agency reports. An agency white paper on technology imports notes that the imports compared with the country's exports of technology of \$83 million, up 18.9 per cent from fiscal 1972-73. Of the total imports, machinery, electrical and chemical technology accounted for 61 per cent, but the ratio of these to other items was growing smaller every year, the study says. Imports of anti-pollution technology as well as of fashion designs and other leisure know-how increased sharply in the latest year.

Rescue Effort Seen Reducing Profits

Aid to U.K. Banks Could Hurt 'Big Four'

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP-DJ).—Clearing banks' aid to "troubled fringe" British banks could bring profits of the "big four"—National Westminster, Barclays, Lloyds and Midland—down in 1974 and hurt them for years to come, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

Most of the burden of saving the fringe banks was laid on the four big London institutions, which hold 60 per cent of British bank deposits and traditionally handle handsome profits.

Their earnings of late had risen twice as fast as those of the "big four," find an unhealthy percentage of their advances tied up in risky positions that will take three to five years to unwind.

At this stage, it is impossible to predict what earnings they will declare for 1974. The latter will depend on what the auditors say about their loans to fringe banks and to property companies. There will have to be extraordinary provisions for bad debts.

Yet even before these grave doubts are resolved, it is certain that the clearing banks' profits, for the first time in years, will decline.

The problem is that the help the sound banks have been called upon by the Bank of England to provide has put the industry into a rescue effort that it is imprudent to continue but would be dangerous to interrupt.

When the outside world realizes the clearing banks has embarked on a rescue operation, it will be shocked as it would not normally provide such services.

The clearing banks have told the Bank of England that their advances to the fringe banks cannot safely be increased. Those advances already equal to half the clearing banks' capital and reserves, or twice their probable 1974 profits.

Another \$245 million of fringe bank deposits will shortly come up for renewal and, since public confidence is at a low ebb, the resounders would have to provide the cash. If the clearers obliged, they would have 10 and 20 per cent of their advances tied up in this one ruined industry.

UK monetary authorities have no doubt that the rescue must be completed. The gamble on saving the fringe banks is part of a much bigger one. The government is counting on petrodollars deposited in London banks to cover not only Britain's payments deficit, but its budget deficit too. So the City must keep its image safe if the Arabs are to go on favoring it. Yet the precipitous fall of sterling suggests that foreigners have seen that the rescue operation, staged for their benefit, has undermined the credit of all British banking.

The London Stock Exchange takes the same view, for it has marked down bank shares even more savagely than the rest of the list.

How brutal the impact of these will be on 1974 bank profits depends on the auditors, who, in turn, are passing the buck to the surveyors. If the auditors of a property company and its fringe bank are ruthless in writing down the value of their assets, then what should a clearing bank's auditors say of its loans to that same property company and its advances to that same bank?

Commercial doctrine suggests that they should be equally tough.

Guesses about how much the clearers will have to write off out

of what they have advanced so far range from \$30 million to \$260 million. Even that gloomy second figure, averaged out over a few years, would be bearable, but it would hurt the banks' ratio of reserves to deposits and hence worry foreign depositors.

Volume will set a record this year, but activity in some commodities is down sharply, and the total volume increase will be the smallest in three years.

Through November, 25.3 million contracts were traded on the 11 major U.S. exchanges that have futures markets for many commodities, according to the Association of Commodity Exchanges Inc., a trade group. That is up 6.8 per cent from the 1973 period, but far below the 47-per-cent jump in 1973's first 11 months from the 1972 period.

Observers blame the slower growth on the deepening recession and unprecedented price volatility of some commodities.

Among major commodities, trading in pork bellies and shell eggs is down substantially, and activity in sugar, coffee, cotton, live cattle, orange juice and broilers also has declined.

A reduced flow of speculative money has blunted the activity in many futures contracts. "It's largely a reflection of the economy," says one trader. "Before now, the lack of confidence was localized in the securities market, and people were switching their money into commodities, but now the whole economy is involved and there's a lack of trust in everything."

In addition, some speculators apparently have been scared off

Prices Drop on NYSE In Very Quiet Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sls	High	Low	Prev	3 p.m. close	Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sls	High	Low	Prev	3 p.m. close	Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sls	High	Low	Prev	3 p.m. close	Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sls	High	Low	Prev	3 p.m. close					
6114 20% Abell Lb 1.32	12	7	21	34	20	504	204+	58	2464 12% Arch D 2.20	9	31	107	112	104+	104	1276 44% CocaCo 2.73	12	32	70	47	47	46	712 2% CroHr 4.2	5	24	68	4	4	4	4114 2% Crock 1.44	3	3	376	316	316	316
4914 25% ACF In 2.40	10	6	22	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
5214 25% AmCh Inv 1.40	10	6	22	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
5414 25% AmCh Inv 1.40	10	6	22	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
5514 1% ADMAIL 1.50	10	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
5714 2% Admrs 300	10	6	22	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
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6114 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6214 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6314 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6414 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6514 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6614 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6714 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6814 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
6914 25% Admrs 1.00	7	7	21	34	22	37	1	1	2124 13% Arctic Enr 2.20	9	21	107	112	104+	104	2606 1% ColvBr 2.12	3	12	57	54	54	54	1314 1% Cromek 3.80	3	4	7	7	7	7	704 2% CroHr 1.44	3	3	254	254	254	254
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CROSSWORD

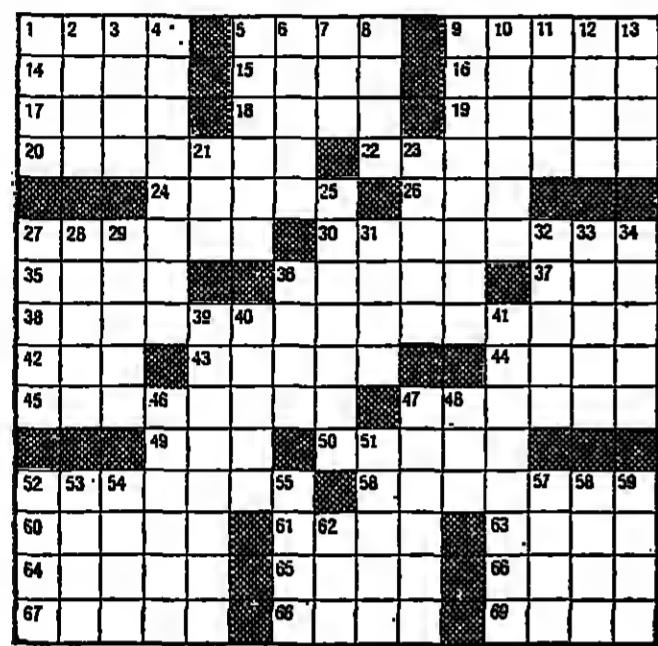
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Branch
- 5 Lugosi
- 9 Insignificant one
- 14 Molding
- 15 Yoke mates
- 16 Employment manager
- 17 Headress
- 18 American Indian
- 19 Top group
- 20 "To be -- be"
- 22 "— perchance to dream"
- 24 Winds
- 26 Ancient Brazilian
- 27 Sires
- 30 Kind of Mennonite
- 35 Cuckoo-pint
- 36 Modify
- 37 Wild sheep
- 38 "— of adversity"
- 42 "— of thee"
- 43 Hybrid animal
- 44 Renoir subject
- 45 Having horns
- 47 "— directed" (medical-label advice)
- 49 Wonder
- 50 — Arabia

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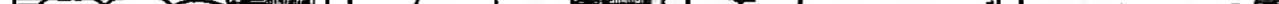
- 52 "A dish fit for —"
- 56 Sidekicks
- 60 Kind of blade
- 61 Eartha
- 63 Nitwit
- 65 "The — that men do lives after..."
- 66 Busy
- 67 Sales place
- 68 Shackles
- 69 Animal pouches
- 1 Crazy
- 2 Opera role
- 3 Chow
- 4 "Is this a dagger which I see —?"
- 5 Northern constellation
- 6 Command
- 7 Papal name
- 8 Pickle herb
- 9 "— in — of Denmark"
- 10 Barkis's word
- 11 One of five
- 12 Network
- 13 Kind of school
- 21 Memorable offensive
- 23 Enthusiasm
- 25 What Shakespearean villains come to
- 27 Enough, in Rome
- 28 Star of movies
- 31 Indian servant
- 32 Bone of contention
- 33 Silent-screen vamp
- 34 Comforts
- 36 English composer
- 39 It was all a stage, to Jaques
- 40 Exposed
- 41 "...not so man's ingratitude"
- 46 Body of water
- 47 "The Phoenix and the —"
- 48 "Much —"
- 51 Part of "Othello"
- 52 Very, in Versailles
- 53 Writer Moss
- 54 Poet Pound
- 55 Keel part
- 57 Smidgen
- 58 Narrative tale
- 59 Stage designs
- 62 Campus plant



PEANUTS



B. C.



BLOONIE



BEEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



WEATHER

C	F	C	F		
ALGARVE, ...	61	Overscast	MADRID, ...	—	Overcast
AMSTERDAM, ...	12	Cloudy	MILAN, ...	43	Cloudy
ANKARA, ...	62	Unavailable	MOSCOW, ...	—	Snow
ATHENS, ...	14	Cloudy	MUNICH, ...	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE, ...	—	27	Fog	—	Unavailable
BERLIN, ...	10	Cloudy	N.YORK, ...	11	Fair
BRUSSELS, ...	12	Fair	NICE, ...	12	Fair
CASABLANCA, ...	20	Cloudy	PARIS, ...	10	Fair
COPENHAGEN, ...	—	Cloudy	PRAGUE, ...	7	Fair
DAKAR, ...	45	Unavailable	ROME, ...	12	Fair
DUBLIN, ...	16	Cloudy	SOFT, ...	6	Cloudy
EDINBURGH, ...	11	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM, ...	—	Cloudy
FLORENCE, ...	12	Cloudy	TEHRAN, ...	6	Rain
FRANKFURT, ...	—	Cloudy	TEL AVIV, ...	17	Fair
GENEVA, ...	—	Cloudy	TUNIS, ...	14	Fair
HELSINKI, ...	5	Cloudy	VENICE, ...	5	Fair
ISTANBUL, ...	—	Cloudy	VIENNA, ...	5	Fair
LAS PALMAS, ...	20	Cloudy	WARSAW, ...	5	Cloudy
LONDON, ...	12	Cloudy	WASHINGTON, ...	7	Fog
LOS ANGELES, ...	8	Fair	ZURICH, ...	2	Fog

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1100 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (f) frequently.

(w) Alexander Fund, \$4.98; (d) Am Express Inv'g Fd., \$2.75; (w) Apollo Fund, \$4.00; (d) Avon Fund, \$4.27; (w) Austral Trust S.A., \$2.42; (w) Australian Selection Fd., \$2.35.

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.: (w) Fund of Australia, A\$24.35; (w) Prop Bonds Aust., A\$21.27; (w) — Inv'l Ltd., A\$23.40.

BAKER, Julius & Co.: (d) Baerbond, £9747.65; (d) Combar, £972.00; (d) Dabhol, £972.00; (d) Stockbar, £967.00.

Broad & Wall Fd. Inv'l, \$26.19; (d) Caltex Fund, \$2.43; (d) Cat. Gas & Energy Fd., \$2.43; (d) Cat. Secur. Growth Fd., \$2.72.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.: \$10.29; (w) Capital Inv'l, \$10.29; (w) Capital Italia S.A., \$10.29; (w) Capital Reserves Fd., \$10.29; (w) Convert-Buyout-A Corp., \$10.29; (w) Convert-Corp. Corp., \$10.29; (w) Convert Fund N.V., \$10.29.

CREDIT SUISSE: (d) Caisse, \$17.24; (d) CSF Bonds, \$17.24; (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l, \$17.24; (d) Dusec, \$17.24; (d) European, \$17.24.

G.F. INT'L MANAGEMENT: (w) Capital Int'l Fund, \$10.29; (w) G.F. Income Fd., \$10.29; (w) G.F. Inv'l Fund, \$10.29; (w) G.F. Int'l Fund, \$10.29; (w) G.F. Inv'l Fund, \$10.29; (w) G.F. Inv'l Fund, \$10.29.

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT: (w) Capital Inv'l Fund, \$10.29; (w) G.S. America Fd., \$10.29; (w) G.S. Income Fd., \$10.29; (w) G.S. Inv'l Fund, \$10.29; (w) G.S. Inv'l Fund, \$10.29.

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rams Receive Help from the Redskins

By David Dupree

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Washington Redskins were red for everything except selves. It cost them a game named their season.

Los Angeles Rams preachi week about the Redskins' lack and waiting for teams at themselves. Yesterday, in Los Angeles Coliseum, it was Rams who did the walking, the Redskins who made the see.

Rams capitalized on two fumbles and a pass interception of second-half points to defeat the Redskins, 19-10. The Rams meet the Vikings next week in Bloomington, Minn., with the loser going to the Super Bowl.

"We simply didn't play well today. We beat ourselves," Jurgensen said.

Super Bowl IX was supposed to be for old No. 9, Sonny Jurgensen. Now he has to decide if he will come back and try for Super Bowl X. "I haven't made any decisions about playing next year," Jurgensen said.

Allen said he decided to go with Jurgensen in the fourth period.

"Because we weren't moving the ball well. We knew we would have to throw."

"They (the Rams) were anticipating where we were going to throw the ball," Jurgensen said.

"But we still didn't play as well as I thought we'd play."

The Redskins were still able to look back on this season and find some satisfaction: "It's always nice to be in the running," said Charley Taylor. "We gave it a good shot, not our best, but what we had."

"I'm not disappointed with our season. In fact, I'm pretty proud of it. We beat ourselves today, but those are the breaks of the game."

They took advantage of every of our mistakes."

In the Redskins' leading 10-try in the third period, the one handoff from Billy Kilmer to Larry Brown was botched and Brown fumbled as he was by the Rams. Merlin Olsen, Reynolds recovered at the skin 44-yard line and 12 later, a David Ray field from 37 yards out tied the game.

Cunningham, picked up by Redskins on waivers from San Francisco 49ers late in season, returned the ensuing of 30 yards before he was by Pat Curran and fumbled, just wasn't holding the ball," Cunningham said. "That's first kickoff I've run back all on, but that's no excuse. I see who hit me, but I had been holding the tighter."

His second field goal seven later put the Rams ahead, 0.

My fumble changed the whole story of the game," Cunningham added. "If we could have ed it would have put them in instead of us."

Tight Defense
of even Sonny Jurgensen, the Jonai Football Conference's passing pacer, could not help the skins yesterday. Throwing in a prevent defense with six defensive backs or four backs, he completed six of passes and was intercepted times. His first interception was the most critical.

A third and 10 from his own Jurgensen sent Brown out of backfield to his left, with Brown rolling to his right. As released the ball, Olsen hit arm and Los Angeles' line backer Ishie Robertson stepped in front of Brown to intercept, then made a spectacular 55-yard run for the game's final

Touchdown.

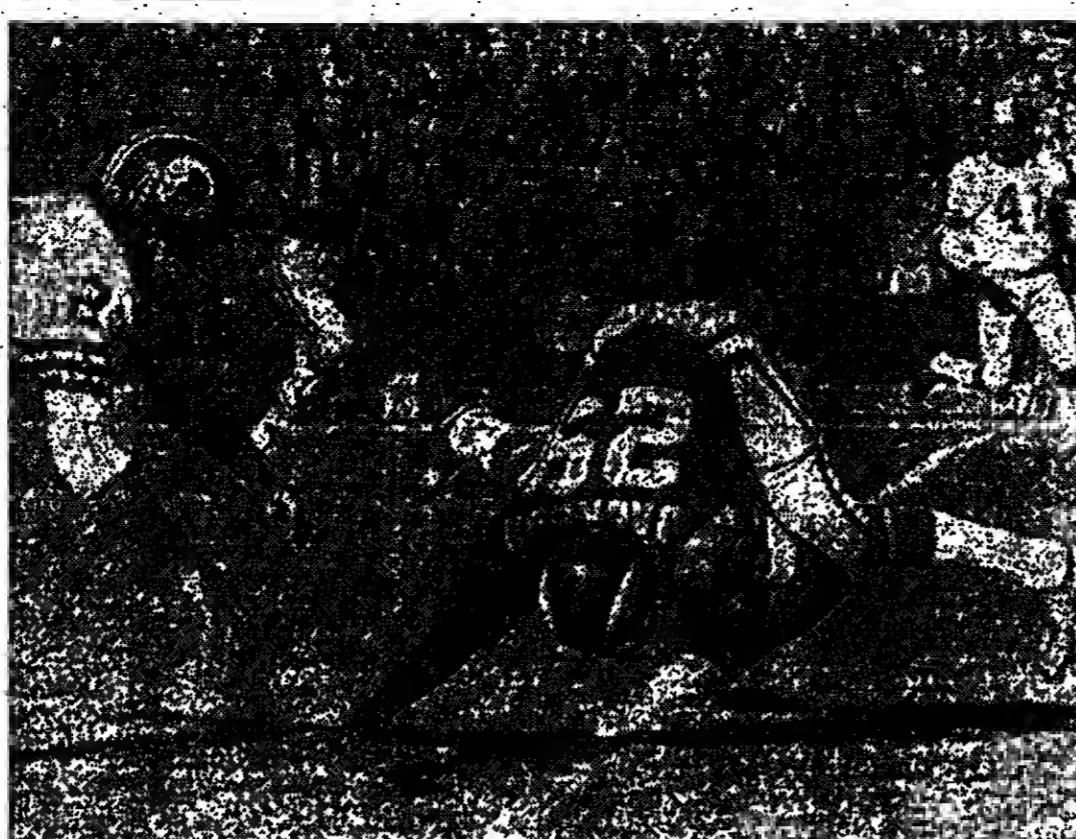
It was a team thing, in more ways than one. For years the Raiders have been winning more games than any other team, but never making it all the way through the championship play-offs.

They lost a Super Bowl game as far back as 1968. Two years ago they were eliminated at Pittsburgh—their opponent here next week—in the first round on a weird, deflected pass in the closing seconds. Last year, considering themselves stronger than ever, they went to Miami for the American Football Conference championship game, and were beaten decisively.

Since then, they have thought about nothing more than meeting Miami again and winning the Super Bowl. To a man, they consider this first-round game the real test. It's as if another season will be starting in the second round next week.

In the moment of triumph, Madden's most striking characteristic—level-headedness—shone through. He expounded as follows:

"We knew to get to the Super Bowl we'd have to beat Miami at some stage, so the round didn't make any difference. Then there was all the talk about how they



LA CART—Rams Harold Jackson does a cartwheel to keep his balance after catching a 23-yard pass from quarterback James Harris. Redskins' defender is Brig Owens.

For Now, the Frustration Ends for Raiders

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 23 (UPI)—It was a moment that had been building up for several years in the minds and hearts of the Oakland Raiders. And when Phil Villapiano's interception sealed the victory over Miami in the National Football League playoff overflowed.

Villapiano ran to the sideline and gave the ball to John Madden, the 38-year-old coach.

Said Madden hoarsely, "And I gave it to everybody, it was, ich a team thing."

It was a team thing, in more ways than one. For years the Raiders have been winning more games than any other team, but never making it all the way through the championship play-offs.

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"We knew to get to the Super

Bowl we'd have to beat Miami at some stage, so the round didn't make any difference. Then there was all the talk about how they

make their first drive to a touchdown so often, and how we have to stop it."

"But I just don't believe in that; it's a 60-minute game and you have to play it 60 minutes. If you set yourself to stop one thing, and then you don't, what do you do for the other 59 minutes? No, you just have to go hard all the time, and when they ran back the opening kickoff (for a touchdown), it was the same thing; and each time the clock would stop if we didn't make it."

Madden also had a good reason for ordering a punt with only six seconds to go in the half, when Oakland was trailing, 10-7, and a long pass seemed free of risk.

"I didn't want anything to give up like a penalty that might give them the ball at midfield with a second or two left," he said.

If level-headedness typifies Madden, uncompromising pursuit of reason is the stance of Al Davis, part-owner, who has built the Oakland club as coach and general manager. He wasn't too dazzled by the victory, gratified as he was, to be blind to what had almost happened.

"I know what I would have felt if we'd lost—and I saw the things that would have caused it, and we'll correct it, you can be sure," he said. "But I wasn't worried Stabler wouldn't get that last pass off, even as he was getting hits, because he's so slippery in those situations, so quick. Griese is the same way, and he hurt us three times getting away. They are just terrific at being able to do that."

"Friends asked me during the week can you stop Griese? And I said no, not if we're to contain Warfield. So it was just something we had to give and live

with, and hope we could overcome it. But their four running plays, on the way to the last touchdown, shouldn't happen that way."

"But you know what? I was glad they scored when they did, because it left us with enough time to come back. Griese was starting to milk the clock, running sweeps, and they would have preferred to get their touchdown later, as long as they got it. But that sweep went all the way for a touchdown, and that gave us our chance."

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NBA Results

Sunday's Games

McKeehan 96, New Orleans 76 (Abdullah 26, Dandridge 14; Coleman 14, James 10); Los Angeles 115, Portland 102 (Goodrich 44, Allen 24; Johnson 27, Wicks 20); Seattle 102, Detroit 90 (Haywood 26, Fox, Brown 18; Rowe 22, Hines 21).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

San Antonio 124, San Diego 104 (Gervin 31, Bliles 24; Grand 31, Jones, Jabbar 12); Utah 93, New York 77 (Malone 26, Roberts 25; Erving 23, McNeish 15); Morris Malone scores eight points in final 28 seconds to half Net's streak at 10; Kentucky 112, Indiana 111 (Jones 27, Dampier 25; McGinnis 25, Edder 23).

Although the French mail strike is officially over, delivery service is still very unreliable. So, rather than risk sending individual holiday greetings to our many readers, subscribers, advertisers and friends, may we take this opportunity to wish each of you...

Every good-wish for a joyful holiday season and a Happy New Year from the International Herald Tribune

Kapp Verdict Opens the Way

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 23 (NYT)—A Federal Court judge's decision that basic portions of professional football's reserve system are obviously unreasonable and therefore illegal under the anti-trust laws is only the first step in a new struggle against the traditional arrangements that bind athletes to professional teams.

Joe Kapp, who brought the suit because he had been forbidden to play with the New England Patriots unless he signed a "standard contract," now has to await a trial to determine what sort of damages he is entitled.

But as a matter of law, the case is subject to reversal by a higher court. It is not unusual for such a "summary judgment"—a judge's decision that the facts are so clear no trial is needed to reach a conclusion—to be overturned.

There is no doubt that the National Football League will appeal the case. And it is likely that it will go on to the United States Supreme Court no matter how the appeal comes out. That process can take a couple of years.

As a matter of influence and implication, Judge William T. Swiegel's ruling, dated last Wednesday and announced Friday in San Francisco, carries great weight.

For one thing, most of the same issues will be involved in another anti-trust suit, to be tried in Minneapolis in February. The arguments made by Judge Swiegel can be used to advantage there, even if they are not binding in themselves.

For another, many of the issues are central in the labor negotiations between the players and the NFL—a negotiation that has been in limbo since the season began, but will be resumed full force now.

Then there is the immediate effect on players in a free-agent situation, since unless Judge Swiegel is overruled, his decision is the present law. The NFL will seek a restraining order to keep things as they are while the appeal is carried through, but even that may not be granted in every respect, and may open the way for further lawsuits on actions taken (or not taken) in the meantime.

So pressure has been created on the NFL to amend some of its regulations along lines indicated in Judge Swiegel's decision.

And more long-run pressure has been created for Congress to act, once and for all, on a comprehensive bill that would cover all sports with respect to antitrust questions. As things stand, baseball still has its peculiar exemption from these laws and, yet, in some respects, has less restrictive practices than football.

To More Courts

If appealed, the decision would be considered by a panel of judges from the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco. These judges would, in effect, start from scratch: They would consider the same evidence and documents presented to Judge Swiegel and would agree or disagree with his conclusions.

In that sense, a summary judgment is less final than a trial judgment, since, after a trial, the appeals court would be considering only the proper application of the law, not the facts and their meaning.

Nevertheless, the reasoning and legal precedents cited in this decision will carry their own power, and call to the attention of an appeals court aspects of the pro football system in a way that cannot be dismissed lightly.

Judge Swiegel, in his 28-page opinion, zeroed in on one aspect that is in common with other sports—the "perpetual" nature of restrictions on a player's movement from one club to another when he has no existing agreement with any club.

For all other sports, the process of the case is of enormous importance. They have player negotiations of their own and an interest in what sort of law Congress writes. Since pro football, by far the most powerful politically, may now need legislation to sanctify some of its practices, changes have improved that a law applying to everyone will finally be fashioned.

Battle Begins in Player-Team Ties

It is interesting to note how much of the traditional sports-management argument the judge accepted.

He agreed that pro sports leagues, by their nature, had special aspects and should not be judged by exactly the same standards as other businesses are.

He agreed that some practices, like a joint buyout of a player by all clubs, are not in themselves automatic violations of the anti-trust laws, and that they should be judged by their "reasonable" nature.

What he did rule was that some practices, which had an effect of tying up a player forever, were unreasonable on their face; that they went far beyond what was "necessary" to have orderly player control, and that this was so obvious that it was not necessary to have a trial on these points.

He also found the commissioner's position as the "sole" authority in any dispute unreasonable on its face.

Therefore, he ruled the following illegal:

Point 1. The "Roselle" or "tramcan" rule, which requires a team to compensate another team (with players or money) for signing a free agent who formerly played for the other team. The amount of that compensation can be set unilaterally by the commissioner if the teams involved do not agree on a price.

Point 2. The draft of college players, to the extent that the drafted player remains indefinitely on the exclusive negotiating list of the team that drafted him, even if he never signs a contract with it.

Point 3. The "tampering" rule, which forbids a club to make an offer to a player on another team's negotiating list, when that rule is applied to a player who has no existing contract with the club that has him on its list.

Point 4. The requirement that every player sign a contract, which commits him to obey the very rules that have just been found illegal, to the extent that such a requirement checks his free choice of an employer when he has no contract with any other employer.

Point 5. The "one-man rule," which gives the commissioner (an employee of the 26 club management) final say in virtually all disputes and grievances.

Time Limit

The implication in all these rulings is that if new regulations are written that do not extend indefinitely in time and provide better procedures for challenging decisions, they may become reasonable.

These points were the very "freedom issues" on which the players fought and lost their strike last summer. They will return to the bargaining table in a much stronger position on these issues.

For the management side, there are encouraging and discouraging elements in Judge Swiegel's approach. His stand that sports are special and that the "reasonability" defense may be used is encouraging, but that, having acknowledged the special quality of the business, he found some things excessive and unreasonable is discouraging. It will be hard to paint this decision as radical or hostile.

For all other sports, the process of the case is of enormous importance. They have player negotiations of their own and an interest in what sort of law Congress writes. Since pro football, by far the most powerful politically, may now need legislation to sanctify some of its practices, changes have improved that a law applying to everyone will finally be fashioned.

Dolphins, and Their Stars, Face an Uncertain Future

AKLAND, Calif., Dec. 23 (UPI)—While Oakland Raiders celebrated a 24-21 victory that ended the Miami Dolphins' reign in the National Football League, Dolphin running back Larry Csonka and Jim Lark and wide receiver Paul Stabler contemplated an uncertain future.

They were the heart of a Miami team that in two years prompted a return to the great clubs NFL history. All three have re-signed with Memphis of World Football League.

It was a great experience to play two years ago with a team that was on the bottom and see us to the top," said Stabler, ranked first in a locker room.

Csonka, known as the Cassidy and Sundance "for their escapades off the field as well as on, lent color to Simola's methodical crew that had undefeated through one

lightweight title fight by Duran

IAN JOSE Costa Rica, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Roberto Duran of Panama retained his World Boxing Association lightweight title Saturday night when he beat Masataka Yamakawa of Japan in the first round.

The referee halted the fight after 1 minute, 40 seconds, after Yamakawa had been knocked down three times.

Duran attacked his

